

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 13TH, 1889

NUMBER 19

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—No. 157, Rua das Laranjeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 9, Travessa de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evangelista da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m., and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Large Gothic structure. English services; Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m., on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services.—Sunday School 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m.; Sundays, prayer-meeting 7:30 p.m.; Wednesdays J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESCOTTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 1 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 2 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, a.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre N. 31.

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BRITISH BRNEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary.—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DON PEDRO II.—Through Expresses; Central train leaves Rio at 10 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí at 12:22, Entre Rios 0:22 and Ilheus (terminus) at 7:52 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 12:15 a.m. and reaches from where passengers for São Paulo at 12:40, arriving at Porto Novo at 1:15 p.m. **Desembors.** trains leave Ilheus at 5:15 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p.m. Porto Novo at 6:15 p.m. Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.

Limited Expresses.—Barra at 10 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:30 a.m. and Mariana Preço (terminus) at 11:30 a.m. São Paulo leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 4:15 p.m. **Desembors.** train leaves Mariana Preço at 10:30 a.m. and reaches Porto Novo at 5:30 p.m. Arrives at Rio at 5:10 p.m.

Mixed Trains.—Barra at 10 a.m. and 3:15 p.m. second 5:20 p.m. goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second 5:20 p.m. goes to São Paulo arriving at 6:55 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 7:32. **Desembors.** trains leave Entre Rios 4:30 p.m. arriving at Barra at 7:17 and reaches São Paulo at 8:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 10:30 a.m. **Desembors.** train leaves Barra at 11:45 and 5:30 p.m. and reaches Porto Novo at 1:15 p.m. Arrives at Rio at 5:10 p.m.

Night Trains.—Tiriba leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, Arrives at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. **Desembors.** train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 12:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m. where passengers change to the **Pedro II.**

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:30 p.m. **Desembors.** train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. where passengers change to the **Pedro II.**

LEOPOLDINA R. R.—New Fluminense trains leave Niterói at 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. arriving at 10:30 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. **Desembors.**—leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. For Macaé trains leave at 7:10 a.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at 1:20 and 7:00 p.m. From Niterói to Rio 12:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1:20 p.m. Arrives at Niterói at 12:30 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on weekdays. **Desembors.** trains leave Praia de Botafogo at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. week-days, and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays. **Desembors.** trains leave Praia de Botafogo at 6:30 and 9:15 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. **Desembors.** trains leave Praia de Botafogo at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m. week-days and holidays, and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave central station D. Pedro II at 6:20 a.m. and 1 p.m. Sundays and weekdays, arriving at Petrópolis at 9:45 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the R. P. Pedro II line to the Northern line. STEAMER.—Arrives at 10:30 a.m. from the D. Pedro II line at 6:30 a.m. weekdays, and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays. **Desembors.** trains leave Praia de Botafogo at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. week-days and holidays. **Desembors.** trains leave Praia de Botafogo at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. week-days and holidays.

TIJUCA.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at 1:20 and 7:00 p.m. **Desembors.** train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. where passengers change to the **Pedro II.**

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GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Castro.

Medical Directory

DR. CLEARY., Physician and Surgeon, Residence: 71, Rua Marques d'Alhambra; Office: 87, Rua do Hospital, from 12 to 3 p.m.

DR. W. J. FAIRBAIRN., M.D., Edin: Surgeon and Physician, Office: Rua 1º de Maio, No. 39, from 11 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Matias, N. 18, Botafogo.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 13th, 1889.

The legislative record of the past week has been almost wholly made up of "no sessions." The Senate met immediately after the opening and effected an opposition organization—the chief of the irreconcileable slaveholding faction, Senator Paulino de Souza, being elected president. In the Chamber, however, no quorum was obtained until Saturday, when a ministerial organization was effected—Deputy Lucena being elected president by a narrow majority of 12. Whether the cabinet will be able to work with so small a majority, and in face of a hostile Senate, remains to be seen. It may be that an agreement will be made to pass the budget laws—and enable the deputies to earn their salaries—as the elections for a new legislature must be held about the end of the year, when the opposing parties will have a fair chance to test their strength before the country. It is unfortunate that the opposition to the cabinet has broken out so fiercely just at this time, as it will prevent all useful legislation and will lead to no result. The union between the liberals, who are sulking because the honors of abolition were not secured by themselves, with the anti-abolition conservatives, who refuse to accept the situation and are determined to force indemnification, can result in no ministerial organization, consequently their efforts are purely destructive. They may be able to prevent all legislation and to cause much disorder and uncertainty, but aside from this nothing whatever can result from so ill-sorted an union.

The first anniversary of the law of emancipation occurs to-day. The year just closed has proved to every candid observer that the dangers and evils predicted of emancipation were in great measure unfounded. There has been no breach of the peace by the freedmen, no effort to overturn existing institutions, no threats against the security of life and property. On the contrary, the principal disturbances of the year have originated with the military, who are expected to preserve order, and the only threats against the peace and established institutions have originated with the republicans, who were very generally opposed to emancipation and are in many places the allies of the anti-abolitionists. So far as they have been concerned the abolitionists and freedmen have worked together as harmoniously and zealously as circumstances have permitted to maintain order and to carry on the industries of the country without any interruption. To a great

extent—much greater than was anticipated by many of their friends—they have succeeded; and they would have secured a still greater success had it not been for the active hostility of a faction which preferred to see the country ruined than that emancipation should prove a success. At the outset, the freedmen very generally accepted their newly-acquired freedom quietly and were willing to remain on the plantations to assist in gathering the large coffee crop. In a great majority of cases they remained with their old masters. Later on, however, through bad treatment, the non-payment of their wages, the tempting offers of other planters, who were not too scrupulous in tampering with a neighbor's laborers, and through a not unnatural craving for change, a very general movement set in among the freedmen which has resulted in a considerable disorganization of labor. Instead of trying to reconcile their differences and to remove all causes of complaint on the part of the freedmen, the planters have done their best to ignore them as a necessary element of labor and to fill their places with colonists. This has unavoidably caused bad results and promises to lead to much mischief in the future. All things considered, however, the law of 13th May, 1888, has been productive of great good to the country. The justice of the act must stand unquestioned.

The following telegram from Mr. J. C. Rodrigues has been laid upon our table just as we are going to press :

LONDON, 13th May, 1889.
Lamoureux, "Rio News,"
Rio de Janeiro.

Writing to me yesterday in reference to abolition, Mr. Gladstone authorizes me to telegraph that he feels the most lively interest in the welfare of a country which has shown such a generous sympathy for human freedom and which has, in most difficult circumstances, made such an astonishing effort in behalf of the negro race under the benevolent guidance of the Princess Regent and her ministers.

Rodrigues.

It will be most gratifying to those who were instrumental in securing the adoption of the abolition act of last year, to know that England's great statesman joins them in commemorating the first anniversary of their glorious victory. No one has ever entertained a single doubt as to Mr. Gladstone's opinions and sympathies on the question of abolition, but the gratification is none the less profound on this account for this expression of interest in the welfare of Brazil and for his generous desire to join them in celebrating the first anniversary of the event which gave liberty to an enslaved race.

The *Cousas Políticas* of the *Gazeta de Notícias* on Monday last, extracts from which are reproduced in another column, contain some of the strongest criticisms of the ministry which have thus far appeared. And they are all the stronger because of their dispassionate character. Unlike the journals who have been attacking the government so bitterly, the *Gazeta de Notícias* has no party affiliations, and it has been more friendly with several members of the cabinet in former years. But, like many others, the editor of that journal has felt keenly disappointed with the failure of the João Alfredo cabinet to take up certain necessary and long-considered projects of reform, he has been annoyed at the ceremonious leave-taking of his old friend Antonio Prado at a vitally critical moment, and he has been irritated by the wordy but empty speech from the throne, with which the ministry has opened a parliamentary session from which much has been expected—and he had the courage to express his opinions on these points strongly and frankly. He knows perfectly well that the Brazilian people do not want any more bishops,

nor priests, nor theological seminaries, nor religious institutions for the maintenance of sisters of charity, nor anything of that character. They may not have a very clear idea of what they do want, but they know it to be something which shall extend and secure their political privileges and civil rights, something which shall offer them justice in the courts, immunity from arbitrary police and clerical exactions, opportunities to acquire lands of their own, education for their children, liberty of conscience, and the many other privileges which they have been told are at the bottom of the extraordinary progress of the United States. They believe in the wealth and future greatness of their country, and they can not avoid the conclusion that the government really stands in the way of a full realization of that belief.

When, therefore, a cabinet undertakes to meet all these pressing questions with a proposition to increase the number of bishops, and another for the creation of technical schools and two universities, which will serve only to educate the sons and protégés of a dominant class, they can not help feeling the disappointment which the *Gazeta* has so skillfully put into words. To ourselves the disappointment has been keener than we care to express. For the credit of the ministry which had secured the emancipation of slavery, and for the established success of this just and humane act, we had hoped to see abolition supplemented by wise and liberal laws for the better organization of free labor, the creation of an industrious, wealth-producing middle class, and the guarantee of all the civil rights and privileges which such a class values most. Dazed by its first great success, the ministry has fallen back into a semi-paralytic condition, and there it remains. It is endangering not only the successful results of emancipation, but from present appearances it is actually endangering the peace and autonomy of the nation.

We believe it to be good policy to permit full and free criticism of public affairs, even to the extent of saying unpleasant and severe things of those in power, but in this, as everything else, there is a limit beyond which no one should be permitted to go. And that limit, in our opinion, was passed on the 9th by the *Gazeta da Tarde* in an article entitled "*Novas Vespasias Sicilianas*," in which the editor takes upon himself the grave responsibility of advising the populace of this city to use dynamite against the Princess, her husband and the government. No one surely is ignorant of what will certainly occur in this city should the masses take to the use of dynamite. We do not know what reasons the *Gazeta* had for fearing violence from that apparently harmless organization called the "*guarda negra*," but they can not by any means be sufficient to warrant the language used and the counsel given. Few, if any, civilized governments of the present day would permit a newspaper, or a public speaker, to use language of this character. After discussing the rumors of the street that the "*guarda negra*" (an organization of freedmen, loyal to the Princess Regent who signed the decree of their emancipation, and to the ministry which secured the adoption of the law) is coming into the city on the 13th to overthrow the opposition to the government, and create a state of anarchy, the editor of the *Gazeta da Tarde* uses the following language:

The Princess is responsible for all that is about to occur and, consecutively, her natural counselor the Conde d'Eu, because one single word from him to his wife and from her to her minister would impeach this profound anarchy into which it is designed to cast Brazilian society by the establishment of a war of races.

Therefore, it is necessary that the people should hold the Princess, her husband and her ministers

responsible for the smallest drop of blood which is shed on the 13th; and whoever on this day loses a father, husband, son, or brother, should, in the interests of personal preservation, make good use of dynamite against those persons [the italics are ours. R. N.] who take the responsibility of so abominable an occurrence, doing against the Princess, the Conde d'Eu and her ministers and against the principal chief of the "black guard" who is generally known by public opinion, the same that they have done to their relatives.

The imperial family of Brazil is the only reigning family against which there never has been a criminal attempt, but it merits this since it publicly protects a society of assassins.

Therefore, we consider that the employment of a terrible explosive against persons who protect and foster the *guarda negra*, is legitimate, just and most natural.

Should there be blood spilled, the Princess Imperial is responsible, and to render the retaliation effective all means are permissible.

There is but one construction to be put upon language of this character: it is an incitement to riot and murder. No matter what the Princess and the ministry have done, no matter how much need there may be for reform, the use of dynamite can not possibly be justified. If the editors of the *Gazeta da Tarde* and the *Diário de Notícias*, together with their allies in the old slaveholding element, are not satisfied with the existing regime, let them settle the contention in an honorable way, even to the extreme of revolution. A fair test of strength in an open field is manly and honorable, but to stir up the rabble to throw dynamite at women and unarmed ministers, perhaps to the peril of unsuspecting spectators, is detestable and cowardly to the last degree. The editors of the *Gazeta* must know—as everyone knows—that if the mob of this city once gets the upper hand, there will be no end to the murder and destruction which will follow. No man's life will be safe—not even that of the coward who counsels the use of dynamite.

The *Gazeta da Tarde* of Juiz de Fóra, in its issue of the 6th instant, lists its voice against the vices of betting and gambling, and especially against the procedure of the police who are supposed to keep a sharp outlook for gambling dens and who do very little toward their suppression. Our provincial colleague even goes so far as to make a formal charge that the police are paid for ignoring the existence of these illegal places. It is, and must continue to be, a matter of sincere regret that something cannot be done to restrain the tide of gambling which is sweeping over this country. We are perfectly aware that this vice is just as bad in other countries, and also that it is not new in Brazil, but there are many indications that it is steadily increasing here and that it is leading to serious consequences. We do not know how far the people of Juiz de Fóra have gone in the indulgence of this vice, but we do know that it is common everywhere, that planters spend days and weeks in the towns doing nothing but gamble at night, not infrequently losing the whole result of a season's work in a comparatively few days, that business men and clerks and professional men everywhere are passionately devoted to it, that horse-racing is on the increase and is in reality more for the excitement of the race, that almost every kind of athletic sport has fallen into the hands of gamblers, and, worse than all, that gambling is becoming a prominent and universal feature of social entertainment. When we consider that scores of private houses in this city are nothing but private gambling dens where host and hostess are daily doing their best to "flock" their guests, we can not help concluding that not only have the good old laws of hospitality been forgotten, but that the standard of morality has fallen very low. And when, in addition to all

this, we find the public authorities passing laws against gambling, and then enforcing them only as against the poor wretches who gamble for pennies, while the rich and influential gamble with impunity for pounds; we are compelled to believe also that the standard of political morals has fallen even lower. In consideration of the existence everywhere of the vice of gambling, of the deadly hold which it has secured upon private circles and customs, of the crime to which it leads, and of the utter demoralization of private and political life which springs from it, we believe it a sacred duty for every patriotic Brazilian and every patriotic and progressive journal to take a positive stand against it. It is more than a personal question; it is vital to the existence of society itself. And this much is certain—if the Brazilian people really desire to attain the standing among the leading nations of the world of which they so frequently speak, they must put down these vices. The lottery, horse-racing, poker, speculation in stocks and shares, borrowing money, and social vices of every kind—all these must be repressed before honest ideals and enterprises can get a firm foothold. Virtue and vice can never be made to work in harness together; it must be either the one or the other, alone.

Gazeta de Notícias, May 6.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Sr. Conselheiro Antonio Prado's little surprise box has once more been worked. Twaughts the end of last year, feeling himself ill, and exhausted by labor, H. Ex., by a supreme effort of will and of dedication to public service, dispensed of the authority granted him by the budgets passed through parliaments during the year, granted sumptuous railways, more or less electoral, and signed contracts for immigration to the extent of the appropriation for this and for another two or three fiscal years.....

These precautions taken, H. Ex. retired to his province, made an excursion to Caxambu and continued to be minister of agriculture during four months, revealing his existence to the country by two speeches and an election defeat.....

Of the two speeches, the first was that of the panoply of royalty, which served as a carpet for a republican apotheosis, described and placed on the stage by a minister of the monarchy. The other was that, of which a few days ago the telegraph informed us, giving every one of its not even excepting the president of the council, to know that Sr. Antonio Prado had resigned the post of minister of agriculture.....

H. Ex. knows that for four months he had such a department as that of agriculture reduced to daily routine (*despacho do expediente*) merely, because naturally the *pro tem* minister only from necessity would dare to lightly touch such matter as the ruling (*dominante*) legislation of H. Ex. had left at his disposition. And it is at the end of this period, when his colleagues have already had to pass over the reef of a modification, when parliament is met to take account of the manner in which public business has been directed, when H. Ex. had to say why, instead of contracting for *Brigas Agrícolas*, for which he had parliamentary authority, he made, *sponde sua*, others more onerous, when he had to explain why he abandoned the system of localizing the immigrants to return to that already condemned, the payment of passage money immediately upon arrival, when he had to defend his arbitrary act in regard to the payments made to the "Sociedade Promotora da Colonização" of S. Paulo, when the ministry must respond for the errors of each and everyone of its members,—it is on this occasion that H. Ex. will not only come to take his share in the errors of others, but casts his own upon them, without regard as to whether they can be shamed or not. Not even as a last consolation does H. Ex. leave to the president of the council the trifling pleasure, the salivation of appearances, of choosing the opportunity and the manner for announcing H. Ex.'s withdrawal, and of explaining how, through this, the ministry does not suffer more than the loss of so useful a co-laborer, which would perhaps lessen the difficulties of a new modification.....

Let us refer to one topic of the Speech with which H. M. the Emperor opened the present parliamentary session, which promises to be tempestuous. We will pass aside manifest infractions of truth contained in this document. In effect it is not exact that in regard to public order facts of slight importance have occurred, which required the advice of prudence or the intervention of authority; in these isolated facts authorities have also figured, whether neglecting to foresee consequences, whether instigating the disorderly persons, or finally in not preserving, or even in preventing, the liberty of speech, without dismissal by or even censure from the government for any single one of its agents. Moreover, it is not rigorously true that the promptitude of help and provision have contributed to ameliorate the epidemics, because the help extended by the government was slight and tardy, while provincial and private initiative has been much more efficacious. Still less is it truth to say that the government has assisted the economical and social transformation caused by the decreeing of liberty for the late slaves. Such movement might have been assisted, had the government, understanding the reasons through which the other provinces could not

accompany that of S. Paulo, in the rapidity with which the labor regime was transformed, granted them means to improve the little which, left in their own resources, they could offer to immigrants who were fascinated by the exceptional advantages offered by the *Praia Grande* land.

To-day we will refer to but one topic of the Speech from the Throne, which is a proof once again that since May 13th last year the ministry has lived only to advance in a sense contrary to that indicated by public opinion.

Through the law emancipating a race, the ministry naturally lost the sympathies of a class of conservatives, and took no care to recover it, merged them in so far as their interests were merged into general interests. Delaying the decreasing of the banks of issue law, and later on in utilizing it by the *regulations*, very much diminished the good will of commerce by which the government had been accompanied, for it saw with astonishment an exceptional occasion lost for the conversion of our money.....

It is under such circumstances, when created necessities, whether by its inertia or by its mistakes, are added to political difficulties; when it sees before it a section of its party which is complaining of power, the liberal party which naturally aspires to power, and the republican party which has become benefitted by all that impinges which more than by any other has been furnished by the present ministry, it is under such circumstances, we say, that the government thinks of again opposing public opinion in presenting in the Speech from the Throne, as a necessity, the creation of new franchises!

In the Chamber of Deputies reposes for a year the project for a law of free worship, which has already been consecrated by the Senate, and will proceed, as it does from an essentially conservative body, gives great importance to this liberal measure. In the press, in public opinion, there is an evident sympathy with civil marriage, adopted to-day throughout the world, with the only exception of Brazil, a new nation calling for immigrants of all countries and all creeds.

Very good; when the majority of the nation, with the Senate at its local, claims no reforms in this respect; when the government wishes to inspire a belief that Sr. D. Pedro II is still Emperor, and who says he always desired civil marriage; i Sr. D. Pedro II, who entered into his own discretion has ruled this land, and always did as his own pleasure imposing on us either military (*militarismo*) or clerical (*clericalismo*) power; when the government desires stability, not only for itself, but through patronage to diminish the difficulties of the present political situation,—it is now that this government instead of declining in the Speech from the Throne that it proposes to advance the project of freedom of creeds and of civil marriage, declares, on the contrary, that what we are requiring is more bishops, that a necessity arises to develop the religious sentiment and religious education, and that it is not proper that pastoral activity and education should continue to be prejudiced.

The barracks of the police corps are falling to pieces from decay, the post house is a filthy hovel, public schools are organized in private houses that lack all hygienic conditions, the police stations are veritable bog-holes, the tribunal of the jury is held in borrowed apartments—but all this may well; what can not wait is the Imperial Chapel, which is being re-built; what can not be continued is the S. Joaquim church, which is to be restored to religion, so that not very soon can the Rua Larga be extended; what we require is that the Brazilian church should have a cathedral, as to which, it is said, there are negotiations with His Holiness, who only demands in exchange the re-opening of the convents. Such rumors have just been confirmed by the paragraph of the Speech from the Throne, to which we are referring, and thus is revealed that the program is being executed.....

And this paternal government which received freedom for the blacks now seeks to encumber that of the whites; turning them over, in their ignorance, to the politics of priests, to be furnished according to their taste, to be manipulated as a talented sculptor treats his clay, from which he produced an extravaganza, or a correctly delineated Greek athlete or a Pochimello on springs; the tragic death of Mafra, or Taraté with his hypocritical mask. The government desires to cherish religious observances, because it very well knows that in our country there are rare vocations for this sterile profession; it knows that the seminaries are deserted, and that we are obliged to import priests to escape the necessity of closing the doors of our churches.....

Happily once more does the government lose its time; if it be its idea, and if there be no other reasons for its abandonment, it will be abandoned for the very reason; if it be not its own, the majority of the nation will rise as one man and proceed to tear it down, from wherever it may lie, cast whatever it may suffer who suffer most, and let those fall, who must fall.....

From *The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 26

A PARADOX.

We have often been puzzled at the innumerable disparity of prices for ordinary articles of food which exists in this country and the European markets. We produce an enormous supply of raw material, and the prosperity of the country depends in great part on the shipping of the material to those countries where it is in active demand. Fresh meat and wheat compose no small or insignificant portion of our export trade, and vessels are daily leaving our shores laden with provisions to fill the hungry mouths of the European continent. The question is naturally asked, why cannot beef and mutton and bread to obtain in Buenos Aires as cheap as in Paris or London? It cannot be owing to the difference in the price of labor, for labor in North America is, at least, as well paid as in the Argentine Republic and the United States, as well as England, in an excellent state in sending as cargoes of preserved meat. This seems the more extraordinary when we remember that over 50 per cent duty is charged for meat of all sorts imported into this country. At the very time that we are shipping to England frozen mutton which is sold at \$10 or \$12 per lb. in the London market, England sends us in return large quantities of

preserved meat, for which we gladly pay about 35 cents per lb. We import butter from Amsterdam which costs us \$1.20 per lb., and Buenos Aires butter of excellent quality is sold at about 50 cents per lb. Even this latter is not by any means a bad price. In fact we regard it as very high when we consider that our plains are stocked with 20 millions of horned cattle. What an enormous field for energetic dairymen and what fortunes may be made here by milk, cheese and butter alone! Instead of receiving butter at immense cost from Denmark and Holland we should be in a position to ship several millions' worth of these articles yearly. But what is the fact? Mr. Frella, the popular and courteous manager of the famous Bagley biscuit factory in the Calle Victoria, assures us that he has to send to Europe for butter at great bias, because at certain seasons none can be obtained in this country. The Argentines are ardent Home Rulers in theory, but they want the men necessary to put theory into practice, for they do not seem to appreciate the produce of their own country, and far prefer foreign brands. An intelligent lady informed us not long ago that one pound of Amsterdam butter goes farther than three pounds of Argentine butter in culinary preparations, and when we asked her to account for this phenomenon she declared that it was so because she thought so, and she thought so because it was so, and this was most convincing. In spite of this inferior authority we are pretty certain that one pound of well manufactured Argentine butter affords about the same amount of nourishment as a like quantity of Amsterdam butter, and if both were sold in any European market the prices would not be very different. The same may be said of flesh meat. The beef of this country, when the animals are fairly treated, is, according to Mr. Maurice Flaming (and he is no mean authority on the subject, having had over 20 year's experience), just as good and as substantial and as palatable as the best beef prepared for the table in Europe.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 10.—The Senate having elected its permanent committees, composed largely of opposition conservatives and liberals, and upon motion of Visconde de Omm Pinto the session was to-day adjourned until some one of the cabinet could appear to furnish information as to ministerial modifications. There has so far been no session at the Chamber for lack of a quorum.

May 11.—In the Senate the president of the council declared that pending the organization of the Chamber he had no explanations to furnish as to ministerial modifications; once the officers and committees of the lower house were elected, all information would be given. Senator Ignacio Martins presented a demand for information as to the various contracts made with the Loya family. In the Chamber, Deputy Castanho Martins asked for similar information. The officers were elected; Barão de Lucena, government candidate, receiving 57 votes, Gomes de Castro, opposition, 43, and scattering 7. The committee on the reply to the Speech was also elected, and is composed of Deputies Duarte de Azevedo, Aranjo Góes and Coelho Campus, all government supporters.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

Catangallo is now trying to be cheerful under an infliction of small-pox.

The new water supply for Campinas went into operation on the 3rd inst.

The clearing away of buildings etc., preparing the way for the construction of the Chá viaduct in São Paulo, has been begun.

The Campinas epidemic, which had been slowly decreasing, took a turn for the worse about the middle of last week.

There were 27 births registered in Campos from April 24th to April 30th, inclusive, of which only 12 were legitimate.

The people of Juiz de Fora have subscribed 14,000\$00 to pay for the surveys and plans for a system of drainage for that city.

Up to the 5th inst. there had appeared 90 cases of yellow fever in Recife, of which 18 had resulted fatally. The president of the municipality had cleared out, leaving the poor to their fate.

An extraordinary session of the provincial assembly of São Paulo has been called for the 20th inst., to treat of sanitary questions affecting that province. The session will be convened for eight days.

Judging from the reports sent down to the *Jornal*, the good people of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, have been unable to stop rejoicing over the inauguration of the Mogiana railway extension to that place.

Good for Praia Grande! The begging band collected 596\$070 for the Campinas sufferers on the 5th. It appears however that one man gave 200\$, so Praia Grande must not become overpaid.

The *Jornal* on the 11th hears that the navigation service between Rio and Camariúeiras, province of Bahia, has been secured by the Espírito Santo and Caravelas railway and navigation company.

—*Beri-beri* is said to have become epidemic in the penitentiary at Niteroy, and the prisoners and wardens are equally alarmed.

—It is announced that the epidemic of yellow fever in Rezende has been stamped out. The sanitary authorities state that there are no new cases, and that only malarial and bilious fevers now remain.

—At a place called Desengano—and very well named—in the province of Rio de Janeiro there was a population of 279, of which 187 were attacked by fever, and 21 died. These figures are furnished now by a physician on the spot.

—The Peruanian correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* reports the number of deaths in that city in March as 361. As he estimates the population of the city at 100,000, this is equivalent to an annual rate of 42 per thousand.

—The administrator of the *nazca de ronda* at Itapuá, Rio Grande do Sul, was recently put under arrest for a defalcation committed in his department. He at once surrendered the money (by borrowing, perhaps) and was then set at liberty.

—According to a telegram from Ceará on the 4th inst. the credit of 300,000\$00 for Revy's little dam at Quixadá is now nearly exhausted, and more cash is urgently needed. It is said that a great part of the appropriation has been expended in alms.

—On the 9th the *Gazeta de Notícias* published an alarming telegram from Natal, Rio Grande do Norte. The straits there has become very severe, and it is said that deaths from starvation have already occurred. The prompt assistance of the government is demanded.

—The Bahia senatorial election appears to have resulted in the choice of one conservative and two liberals. The happy conservative is the present minister of marine, Barão de Gondim. Should he fill his office he secures his seat in the Senate, he will probably add "Fantâns" to his family name.

—The minister of empire has referred to the committees of finance and empire of the council of state the memorial, or whatever document was presented, from the mercantile body of Petrópolis complaining of the action of the president of the province in prohibiting the export of mandioca flour.

—A man was recently tried for the fourth time for murder and robbery at Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul, and was sentenced to 25 years and 4 months imprisonment, a fine of 13 1/2 per cent of the property stolen and the costs of the trial. We are not certain but what he will go on appealing indefinitely.

—According to recent journals from Paraíba we are on the track of another introducer of 200\$ notes. The accused is a German, and it is supposed the notes were brought from Flamingo concealed in albums, which were duly passed through the custom house, but the albums have not been traced.

—At a place called Apparecida, somewhere in the interior, a priest has issued the first number of a journal to be called the *Apparecida Star*, the programme of which is comprehensive. The new journal will be religious, literary, statistical and "newsy". Can anything more be required by the most omnivorous of newspaper devorers?

—On the 9th the president of S. Paulo visited the barracks of the troops of the line at the capital and found a soldier, who had lost a leg in a railway accident. The commandant said his application to supply the man with a wooden leg had not been accepted, whereupon the president ordered a first-class leg, with all modern improvements, to be furnished at his expense.

—We hear that Mr. C. B. van Tuyl, mining engineer and representative of The London and Brazilian Land and Public Works Syndicate, Limited, left Belo Horizonte on the 2nd inst., to examine the gold fields of Itabira do Matto Dentro. Mr. van Tuyl's careful report regarding the "Plessourau estate" some two years ago inspires confidence that the Itabira district will be thoroughly examined.

—The civil registry at Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, for the four months ending April 30th shows a record of 1,785 births, 60 marriages and 270 deaths. We can not comprehend the wide difference between the births and deaths. If the record be correct, it will take a pretty heavy immigration to keep Brazil from a diminishing population. We have quoted several of these records, and they are all of the same character.

The subject of tobacco-curing just now possesses great interest for Ceylon planters and anything which throws light on the point is eagerly sought after. Our climate and soil in at least certain parts of the island seem well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, and with the prices of tea going down and overproduction staring them in the face, it is not to be wondered at if Ceylon men should look about them for a new product, so that they may not have all their eggs in one basket. The cultivation of tobacco is being taken up with their accustomed determination, but for some reason or another European cultivators seem to think the curing of the article a mystery which only the native can master. That this is not so abundantly proved by the fact of most estates in Java, Sumatra and Deli—which turn out some of the finest tobacco in the world—are principally under European supervision. Already, one or two Ceylon men have gone out on a visit to these isles to learn the mysteries of curing, and doubtless in the time abundant information and experience on the point will be required.—*Ceylon Times*, 17th March.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Rio das Flores railway has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, \$6 per share, for the latter half of 1888, payable on the 14th inst.

The Sorocabana company has been accorded two months more in which to complete the surveys for the extension from Botucatu to Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo.

The April traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 400,277\$324, of which 93,160\$740 from passengers and 277,577\$84 from goods. Expenses are not published.

A telegram from São Paulo says that the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway has been sold to an English syndicate, and that the sale of the Sorocabana line is under negotiation.

The concessions of the Pitangui and Santo Antonio dos Patos railway arrived here on the French str. *Signatur*. He is reputed to have made arrangements — probably sold his concession — to a Belgian company which has sent, or will send, an engineering staff to commence work.

The *Diário Oficial* of the 11th inst. publishes the reply of the minister of agriculture under date of April 30th to the protest of the S. Paulo railway company as to the appointment of arbitrators in the matter of the division of profits. The minister says, the agreement legalized by Decree No. 5,525 of January 7th, 1874, imposed no conditions as to the nomination of arbitrators, and that therefore the appointment of a government employee is quite in order.

From the balance sheet, on 31st December last, of the Rio das Flores railway we extract the following:

Cost of line, etc.....	799,200\$000
Rolling stock.....	80,200 \$000
Shops, etc.....	154,711 380
Tramway.....	141,384 550
Expenses of loan.....	59,084 000
and on the other side:	
Capital paid up.....	729,800\$000
Reserve fund.....	62,442 004
Debentures.....	370,000 \$000

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine Congress was formally opened on the 6th inst.

—The April receipts of the Montevideo custom house were \$51,586.89.

—There were 679 births, 129 marriages and 340 deaths in Montevideo during the month of March.

—The Uruguayan Congress has conceded a licence to President Tajes to leave the country for a visit to Buenos Aires.

—A large number of tradesmen in Asuncion, Paraguay, have signed an agreement not to give any further credit, under a penalty of \$500 for every breach of the arrangement.

—The death of General Maximo Santos, ex-dictator of Uruguay, occurred at Buenos Aires on the 10th. His body was embalmed and removed to Montevideo for burial. There is nothing to be said in his favor.

—The grave illness of ex-Dictator Santos led the Uruguayan Congress to revoke its decree of banishment. As soon as Tajes gets out of the country on his visit to Buenos Aires, they might spring the same little game on him.

—The cable for the Platense and Brazil line has been received at Montevideo and will soon be laid. It will connect Buenos Aires with Martin Garcia and then with Martin Chico on the Uruguayan shore, the latter place being already in communication with Montevideo.

—During the calendar year 1888 there were 19,110 births, of which 2,361 were illegitimate, 4,498 marriages and 13,382 deaths (including 4,115 still-births) in the city of Buenos Aires. The municipal statistician calculates the death rate as about 28 per 1000, but it probably exceeds 29. Among the deaths were 657 from small-pox, 607 from measles, 3763 from diphtheria, and 1,734 from typhoid fever. A city suffering from so much typhoid fever ought not to be afraid of yellow fever.

—According to the annual message of the governor, the province of Buenos Aires had a population of 785,138 last year, and the population (estimated) of its new capital La Plata is now 50,000. The public debt of the province is 70,000,000 dollars gold, in addition to which there is a large floating debt. Barely six years ago the province was free from debt and had money to its credit. Last year the revenue was a little over \$12,000,000 and the expenditures nearly \$15,000,000.

—The Rosario correspondent of *The Southern Cross*, under date of the 2d inst., says that great privations had been endured by the English immigrants sent there two weeks before. They were promised immediate transportation to the colonies, but were taken to some sheds in Rosario and left there with bad food, no beds, and no conveniences for the women and children, until discovered by some charitable people of the place. They had been treated harshly and brutally by the officials. Nineteen families were crowded together in one bare shed, without furniture of any kind, without fire, light or bedding, and trying to live on hard boiled beef and ship biscuit. Several children died under the treatment.

—President Juarez Celman has recently purchased a \$500,000 site for a residence in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Uruguay presidents seem to have their lines cast in amorous places.

—According to a Rio journal the estimated cost to Argentine creditors of the visit of the president of Uruguay to his colleague at Buenos Aires, will be \$500,000. The same journal states that the new municipal *Intendente* of Buenos Aires had verified that during the *interim* administration of his predecessor \$15,000,000 had been spent, and the municipal cash balance was reduced to \$100,000.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The nomination of Patrick Egan as minister resident to Chili is not well received in that country.

—The new Brazilian minister in Chili, Dr. P. F. Correa de Araujo, was officially received at Santiago on the 2nd inst.

—Thousands of miners have been thrown out of employment in Chili because of the suspension of copper mining.

—The March receipts of the Iquique custom house amounted to \$1,037,430.23, an increase of \$53,857.33 over the same month of last year.

—The Chilean *Times* says that the director general of railways in Chili has been instructed to procure from abroad 44 locomotives and 700 freight cars during the current year.

—The editor of the *Guatemala Star* has not yet heard of the abolition of slavery in Brazil. We trust this number of *Tigre Rio News* will be the means of informing him that slavery was abolished in Brazil by legislative action on May 13th, 1888.

—The contract for building the new Chilean ironclad has been secured by the Fanges et Chatelets de la Mediterraneo company. The vessel is to be of 6,770 tons and have a speed of 17 miles. The cost is to be £391,000.

—The President of Salvador, Central America, in his annual message, states that last year's revenues were \$3,794,729 and expenditures \$3,697,782, leaving a surplus of \$126,926. The total public debt is stated to be \$6,723,590, a million dollars having been paid off during the year.

—The rate charged for ten words over the telegraph line between Taens, Peru and La Paz, Bolivia, is only \$2.10. The line may not gain a fortune at these rates, but, when the facilities it offers are remembered, travellers over the Cordillera mads will warmly and heartily congratulate all who have been connected with the work. A number of intermediate offices place the whole intervening country in electric communication with the terminal cities. — *Panama Star and Herald*.

LOCAL NOTES

—“Three thousand miles through Brazil” Wells has gone to Jamaica.

—Sr. Quintino Bocayuva has been elected supreme chief of the republican party in Brazil.

—We have received the annual report of the Sailor's Mission of this port, but too late for publication in this number.

—Quarantine at the River Plate has been removed from all Brazilian arrivals except those from Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

—Mr. E. Ross Dusfield, hitherto general manager of the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, has been elected a member of the board with the functions of managing director.

—On the 13th the Emperor pardoned 64 life convicts and commuted the sentence of 58 others. From their names they appear to have all been slaves, with only one exception.

—On the 11th inst. the minister of war ordered that the press gangs employed in securing volunteers for the army should be disbanded. The military force of the empire has been completed.

—The Sociedade Central de Imigração says beans and rice (*sic*) made the United States. It is more than possible; for Boston, the hub of the universe, can not live on Sunday without park and buildings.

—On the 8th inst. 2\$ notes of a new type were put into circulation. A prominent feature of the new currency is a view of the Caixa de Amortização after the cracks in the walls were cemented over.

—The inspector of the custom house ordered that the discharge of lighters should continue on Sunday, 12th, as the 13th is a holiday. It appears that it is more correct to work on Sunday, than on a holiday.

—Now that their little bugaboo of a *governo negro* insurrection has failed to materialize, the managing editor of the *Diário de Notícias* and the dynamic editor of the *Gazeta da Zarde* ought to take a vacation.

—The American steamer *Allison* was not able to get away until the 13th, owing to difficulties encountered in handling freight. The custom house refuses stubbornly to hurry up the discharge of lighters.

—Mr. Lovell J. Mullins, who for many years was manager of the Rio branch of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, has been appointed manager of the London and Argentine Bank, at Buenos Aires.

—A decree dated on the 2nd creates corps of naval apprentices in the provinces of Alagoas, Sergipe, Rio Grande do Norte and S. Paulo.

—According to the local press the imperial military college was solemnly inaugurated on the 6th inst. It was followed by a slight increase of temperature.

—We have again to complain of the removal of postage stamps from correspondence in the post office. When does the director-general propose to take this matter into consideration?

—The 8th district criminal judge of this city, Dr. Macelo Sturz, has found Messrs. Monteiro, Hine & Co. and Walter Hine & Co. guilty of imitating the trade-mark of the celebrated Jonkopings friction matches.

—A plausible explanation of the ministerial crisis is offered by an exchange broker. He says the Joao Alfredo government filled the Treasury so full of money, that the “outs” want to get in before it is all gone.

—On the 7th the minister of empire advises the Treasury that he had bought for 15,000\$ in government bonds a plantation belonging to the Carmelite brotherhood near Angria dos Reis. The recent illiteracy of the Carmelites is now explained.

—A house in the Rue Luiz de Camões, the property of the brotherhood of the Most Holy Sacrament of the Carmelites, was found by the health inspector to be in such a filthy condition that the brothers have been notified that improvements must be made.

—We are glad to announce that the Associação Commercial has again been heard from. Its directors turned out on the 9th to compliment the customs inspector and *guarda-mor* (naval officer) on their new titles. The Associação is strong on the “compliment.”

—It is expected that there will be a sharp competition for the 1,000\$ prize offered for the best book on Brazil for use in attracting immigrants in Europe. Our money is all up on the man who wrote of S. Paulo that in that salacious province the native is subject to small-pox.

—From official sources it appears that on the 2nd inst. the water supplied by the Tingua and Commerico sources was exactly the same quantity, viz. 53,568,000 litres on each day. With such exactness in measurement the Brazilian Moses must put up that little rod of his for a while.

—On the 11th Mr. Wyndham, H. B. M.'s representative at this court, gave a ball at his residence in Petropolis, at which the diplomatic corps, a considerable number of English and many Brazilians were present. The entertainment is reported to have been a great success.

—A telegram from Montevideo, dated on the 10th, says the passengers of the *Congo* propose to sue the Messageries Maritimes company for ordering the steamer to touch at Rio. The River Plate agents are either the biggest cowards or the greatest fools on the South American continent.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* is biting out all around. On the 13th it gives the Brazilian Senate a well merited blast. There seems no reason to doubt that the “grave and reverend signors” have been precipitate in calling the government to account, and that Sr. Joao Alfredo had the best of it on the 11th inst.

—A judicial decision has just been rendered against Messrs. Victor Notthmann & Co. for illegal use of the word “Singer” on sewing machines of German manufacture. The sentence is that of imprisonment, but as there are one or more appeals to be taken it is probable that this will not be carried into effect.

—On the 6th the editor of the *Diário do Comércio* was condemned, at the preliminary trial, in the suit brought against him by the apothecary whom the journal charged with poisoning a man. Journalists had better allow chemists to poison whomever they can, and say nothing whatever about the matter. It is safer, and avoids trouble.

—On the 6th inst. the minister of agriculture authorized the purchase of a plantation for the establishment of the experimental agricultural school. The situation is vaguely described “in the region of the highlands,” but the price is definite enough, \$8,000\$. The plantation contains 623 hectares, has an abundant water supply and good buildings.

—The director of the academy of fine arts has been instructed to open that institution to the public on Sundays and to furnish a catalogue of its treasures. The minister of empire advises the director to omit all criticisms from the catalogue so that the untamed spirit of art appreciation in this community may have free expansion without being trammeled by the opinions of critics.

—A man named Barroso and a woman named Sabino were arrested on the 9th for passing counterfeit 200\$ notes. Barroso seems to have been working the business with considerable energy, and his arrest may lead to interesting developments. And, by the way, what has been done with that influential personage in Nielboroy who has been accused of passing these same counterfeits?

—The celebration of the first anniversary of the adoption of the law of abolition has been observed in this city by illuminations, processions, a commemoration meeting at the D. Pedro II theatre by the Confederação Alsaciana, and a general observance of the day as a national holiday. The public departments and many business houses were closed. The celebration, however, was much impeded by bad weather. The Emperor and imperial family came down from Petropolis and were present at the various ceremonies of the day. There was no disorder whatever.

—A telegram published here on the 9th advises the safe arrival at Sydney of the Braz. corvette *Almirante Barroso*.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias*, on the 6th, says the immigration agents who have contracts with the government are going to offer 1,000\$ to the man who organizes the best immigration hook.

—At Cataguases, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 5th, there was a storm and bad stones fell as big as small oranges (*tangerinas*). For purposes of comparison the person reporting the storm might just as well have said the stones were as big as a piece of chalk.

—Just because he chose to go barefoot in the streets a well dressed young man was taken before a police authority the other day. Certain well-dressed women, however, are allowed to expose their shoulders on the street without interference. Parely a question of gender.

—The passage money of emigrants from Ceará to northern and southern provinces of the empire by the steamers of the northern ports company in February, March and April amounted to 134,645\$600. A further sum of 90,560\$75 is to be paid for these immigrants in January, February and April, but the companies to receive this latter sum are not specified.

—On the 6th thieves broke into the chapel of the St. Antonio monastery and carried off the silver crowns of the Virgin and of the Child Jesus. The rascals tried to rob St. Antony, but they let a window fall, which aroused a *mousinho*, and while he was hunting around for the cause of the noise the sacrilegious villains fled. They failed also to get into the cell occupied by the minister of empire.

—Complaints are again appearing that the authorities are making difficulties for those persons who require fractional currency to be sent to the interior. It seems pure stupidity to annoy merchants in this manner, unless it is sought to widely distribute the silver coinage, but even this might be rendered in exchange for treasury notes of the larger denominations, and would probably be accepted.

—A Rio correspondent of *El Nacional* of Buenos Aires, who signs himself “Carina,” writes to that paper under date of April 13th as follows: “The Brazilian government has resolved to send back home (*impatriar*) every immigrant who manifests a desire to abandon the empire with the destination of the Platine republics.” No wonder dissatisfied immigrants come up from the River Plate to be sent home by so herefenece a government!

—Under date of the 7th inst. the minister of agriculture addresses a dispatch to the inspector of subsidized navigation in which he delivers a tremendous broadside into the northern ports steamers for their insignificant reduction of freight on cereals destined to the northern provinces of the empire. The scourging is in no way merited. The American company reduced their rates to per cent, and if it is considered that this reduction is to benefit, not the consumer, but the shipper or speculator, it is absurd to call names because the steamers object to carrying cargo gratis.

—The Italian consul wants to know, you know. He has addressed a communication to the inspector general of health with the following inquiries: Is—Is yellow fever ever transmitted through the mosquitoes of S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and is it making victims in other places besides Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Campinas? 3rd—Does *Esquito Santo* and *Mosca Géras*? 3rd—Does *bicho-herói*, developed in this city, tend to increase, and does it tend to become epidemic? The consul may feel assured of his answer, for it will be an emphatic “No!” in every case.

—During the past month there were 2,925 immigrants at this port and 573 at Santos, making a total of 3,500. Of these 1,530 were Spaniards, 1,172 Portuguese, 379 Italians, 156 Belgians, 119 Germans, 83 French, and the remainder of diverse nationalities. Of those landing in Rio only 200 remained in the city. During the same month 990 immigrants left for foreign ports. The total arrivals for the four months ending April 30th have been 27,755 for Rio, 15,924 for Santos, and 1,280 for Victoria, Espírito Santo; total 44,989. A considerable part of these, however, have been sent back home or have left the country for diverse reasons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The public debt of the city of Rio Grande do Sul amounts to 407,969\$707.

—The 600,000\$ debenture loan for the Industrial Mineira mill was all taken.

—The credits thus far opened for meeting the fever epidemics in S. Paulo since January 1st amount to 156,766\$170.

—According to a local journal the estimates of the value of the plant, etc., of the Penambuco gas company were as follows:

Government 948,300\$518
Company 1,767,439 427

Umpire 998,777 528

The last will be the basis for any proposed taking over of the company by the provincial government.

—A meeting of the members of the Associação Commercial was held on the 8th inst. to consider the propriety of addressing a memorial to the government regarding the views of Lmz. Fernandes Rodrigues de Oliveira as to banks of issue. The usual result was reached; it was proved that paper money was a curse and a crime, that the only true money was bullion, and a committee was appointed to let us know all about it, in ten days.

[May 13th 1889.]

Imports.

There has been only a small business done during the week. In the flour market a conflict has arisen between the one holder of American flour and the dealers, who have also of late been themselves importers, and the market is said to be demoralized; the dealers doing their utmost to supply their customers with city made flour and to exclude American brands. Quotations are considered nominal, for the holder of American flour can make pretty much what prices he chooses. In view we have only to report the arrival of a cargo of Pitch and a quantity of White, which latter has been sold; the markets show little change. Kerosene is about unchanged, but Lead is lower again. Foreign Soda, Indian Coal, Hay, Rosin, Turpentine and Rice show no change in quotations. Codfish remains quiet with very little demand, but dealers quote Norwegian cases a little higher.

Flour.—Receipts 7,400 bags, per *Francis* from the United States. Sales and withdrawals are about 6,000 bags, and stock in fast hands is estimated at 16,000 bags, all American.

Brokers report the market demoralized, and the following quotations nominal:

Trieste	nominal
Richmond 1st	do
do 2nd	do
Baltimore 1st	14,750-15,000
do 2nd	14,250-14,500
Western & Int.	14,250-15,000
Chili	nominal
River Plate	do
New Zealand	do
City Mills	12,750-14,250

Sts. *Prescia* and *Olinda* with 36,000 bags, are also arrived. **Pitch Pine.**—Receipts 28,000 feet per *Kinlith C* from Pensacola on cedar and quotations are unchanged at \$45,000 per doz. Market firm.

White Pine.—The *Arlia* brought 120,773 feet from New York, which were sold p. l. The market is flat and quotations to-day are \$5-100 per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—We may still quote red deals at \$35/bag—\$36,000, and white at \$34,000—\$35,000 per doz. There have been no receipts.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 9,600 cases per *Maria* from New York. Brokers report the market steady at \$50/case—\$5700 per case.

Lard.—We may quote to-day lots at 370-380 per lb., and at retail 420 per lb. Receipts are 300 kegs per *Maria* from New York and 1,375 per *Francis* from Baltimore.

Bron.—No receipts of sugar which is nominally unchanged at \$8700—\$8800 per bag. City bar is lower again at \$8100—\$8300.

Rosin.—Receipts are 50 bags from New York and 94 from Baltimore, and there is no change in the market. Quotations are \$5000—\$5000 per lb. as to males.

Turpentine.—Quite unchanged at 390—400 ps. per kilogramme. Receipts 200 cases per *Maria*.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 10,151 bags per steamer from the River Plate. We may quote River Plate maize at \$3500—\$4000, and native at \$1000—\$1200.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,927 tons per <i>Friends Leopold</i> from Cardiff	Newport	6 Apr.
1,719 " Alice	Cardiff	6 Apr.
1,785 " City of Delhi	Rangoon	8 Apr.
2,066 " Plessy	Pensacola	..
536 " Hollingen	Bristol	..
1,734 " Ragusa	Oporto	..
3,724 " John A. Briggs from Newport	Alexander Herkules	..
869 " Senedolena from Newcastle	Alexander Lawrence	..
431 " Cyda	Cardiff	..

All to dealers and companies.

Hay.—Nothing new. Quotations are unchanged at 93-100 ps. per kilogramme and none has been received.

Cement.—Receipts are 10 bags French, 100 British and 20 Belgian per *Crosta*, 1,051 German per *Montezuma* and 1,880 per *Mercator*. We quote British at \$6500—\$7000 per bag, German at \$5000—\$6000 and French at \$7000—\$7500.

Rice.—Receipts have been 5,500 bags via Europe and brokers still quote at \$8500—\$8700 per bag from dealers.

Codfish.—Receipts are 1,350 cases Norwegian. Dealers quote tubs at 1600—1700 crowns and cases at 2100—2200 crowns. The market remains quiet, with little demand and the stock is estimated to be about 15,000 packages.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 6.

CARIBBEAN.—Nor lk *Alice* 968 tons; *Gundersen*; 53 ds, coal to Belmno Rhodesian & Co.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Amer lug *John A. Briggs*; 7,013 tons; *Balech*; 45 ds; coal to D. Pedro II 11 days.

NEWCASTLE.—Nor lk *Sagamore*; 615 tons; *Johannesson*; 65 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Ger ship *Zinga*; 6,355 tons; *Schwartag*; 50 ds; in dispute bound for Chile.

MAY 8.

CARDIFF.—Br ship *Gry de Malva*; 1,101 tons; *Drysdale*; 39 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MARSHALL ISL.—Ind lk *Ghito e Compagnie*; 157 tons; Asante; 65 ds; sundries to order.

MAY 9.

New York—Port lk *Maria*; 360 tons; *Silva*; 71 ds; sundries to Belmno & Co.

CARIFORT.—Nor lk *Hollinger*; 166 tons; *Berg*; 56 ds; coal to order.

NEWCASTLE.—Nor lk *Gyda*; 366 tons; *Fulke*; 58 ds; coal to Sociedade de Empreiteiros, etc.

OROVITO.—Port lk *Mihor*; 292 tons; *Marques*; 16 ds; sundries to Costa Simões & Co.

HAMBURG.—Nor lk *Mercator*; 48 tons; *Oefendorff*; 61 ds; sundries to order.

MAY 11.

BALTIMORE.—Amer lug *Francis*; 641 tons; *Thompson*; 41 ds; sundries to Phillips Brothers & Co.

PENSACOLA.—Ind lk *Emilia C*; 98 tons; *Fanelli*; 65 ds; pine to Moore & Co., Hine & Co.

NEWPORT.—Nor ship *Bacon*; 1,111 tons; *Siverton*; 58 ds; coal to Belmno Rodriguez & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 9.

BRUNSWICK.—Nor lk *Falko*; 677 tons; *Paudel*; ballast, *Pensacola*—Port lk *Yukas*; 590 tons; *Vidic*; do; *JAMAICA*—Br ship *Vega*; 399 tons; *Lundsen*; do; *MAIA* 11.

NEW YORK.—Br lug *Rozella Smith*; 508 tons; *Green*; coffee old hand.

BARBADOS.—Nor br *Gunner*; 569 tons; *Andersen*; ballast.

—Nor lk *Gyller*; 489 tons; *Larsen*; do.

MAY 12.

BALTIMORE.—Amer lug *Halkin*; 665 tons; *North*; coffee old hand.

NEW YORK.—Nor lk *M. S. Smith Peterson*; 453 tons; *Faune* old hand.

NEW ORLEANS.—Port lk *Andrea*; 653 tons; *Arnelas*; ballast.

BACABOCO.—Br lug *Argos*; 533 tons; *Acker*; do.

PERNAMBUCO.—Port lug *Bento de Freitas*; 265 tons; *Pereira*; sundries.

PARANAÚA.—Cgt lk *Presto*; 288 tons; *Haase*; do.

—Ger ship *Juno*, from Newcastle for Chile, put in here on the 6th with damage to spars and rigging.

The master of Amer ship *John A. Briggs* reports having spoken ship *Anna Burgo* in Lat. 20° 4' S. and Long. 72° 50' W. and ship *St. Paul* in Lat. 15° 40' S. and Long. 35° 30' W. The dates are not furnished.

On the 8th inst. the port health authority gave permission for vessels to go alongside wharves for loading and discharging. It is to be hoped that some of the delays recently so bitterly complained of, will now become unnecessary.

CLEARING AND READY FOR SEA.

NEW YORK.—Br ship *Lorraine*; ballast.

SANTO DOMINGO.—Br ship *Environs*; do.

BRUNSWICK.—Gen lk *Farwell*; do.

BARBADOS.—Br lk *J. M. Masters*; do.

CAKARI.—Br lk *Lady Linger*; do.

MAY 13.

FRIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The charter reported since last are Br lug *Resilia Smith*, coffee to New York, 152 and Fr lk *Ehen*, coffee to Port Elizabeth, 1,200 or two parts *Lizeta*. And *Thara*, salt sides, Channel f. o. 324 ds, Br lk *Ange*, meat, Paraguai and Valparaíso, 500 and Bahia *Barbarana*, general cargo to Montevideo, £250.

FREIGHTS-STEAMERS.

New York..... 300 per lag

New Orleans..... 255 per ton

Antwerp..... 308 per ton

Hamburg..... 205 per ton

Haifa..... 305 per ton

Bordeaux..... 25 per ton

Marseille..... 20 per ton

Tripoli..... 15 per ton

United States, NOrth..... 205-222 6d

do South..... 205 6d-255

Channel f. o. 324 6d-325 6d

London f. o. 324 6d-325 6d

Paris f. o. 324 6d-325 6d

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

MAY 11th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BANKS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,000\$	Jan.—July	5	Apolices.....	200\$—1,000\$	971 \$/000	971 \$/000—972 \$/000
10,838,500	do	6	do	1,000\$	1,000 000	1,085 000—
35,872,500	Apr.—Oct.	4½	Gol. Loan 1868..	1,000	1,015 000	—
11,105,000	Quarterly	4½	City of Rio de Janeiro ..	1,000	1,015 000	—

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	Auxiliar	9 800—Jan. 89	200\$	200 \$/000	—
4,000,000	1,000,000	—	Bastianische	8 cent.—Jan. 89	200	72 \$/000	252 \$/000—
33,000,000	7,500,000	7,068,111	Caixa Credito Commercial	2 cen.—Jan. 89	200	72 \$/000	252 \$/000—
500,000	150,000	1,313	Commercial do Rio de Jan.	100 ann.—Jan. 89	200	241 \$/000	—
20,000,000	5,000,000	6,337,975	do	633—Jan. 89	49	51 \$/000	231 \$/000—
12,000,000	3,000,000	—	Comercio	9 000—Jan. 89	200	138 \$/000	230 \$/000—242 \$/000
—	—	—	do	4 000—Jan. 89	170	160 \$/000	—
—	—	—	Credito Real do Brasil	100 ann.—Jan. 89	160	160 \$/000	—
—	—	—	Delcredere	12 000—Jan. 89	210	167 \$/000	165 \$/000—168 \$/000
—	—	—	English Limited	10—Dec. 88	210	110 \$/000	—
—	—	—	Industrial e Mercantil	11 cen.—Jan. 89	200	202 \$/000	261 \$/000—262 \$/000
—	—	—	Internacional	2 000—Jan. 89	100	137 \$/000	136 \$/000—
—	—	—	London e Barijan, Limited	12 000—Jan. 89	60	58 \$/000	—
—	—	—	Mercantil dos Varejistas	2 100—Jan. 89	100	112 \$/000	121 \$/000—113 \$/000
—	—	—	Papagaio	6 non.—Jan. 89	200	65 \$/000	—
—	—	—	Peclet	10 non.—Jan. 89	200	290 \$/000	—
—	—	—	Peclet e Hypotecario	11 000—Jan. 89	200	290 \$/000	—
—	—	—	União de Crédito	2 800—Apr. 89	100	62 \$/000	—
PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.							
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	
287,900\$	—	6-8	Alagoas	—	—	—	
8,011,300	Jan.—July	6-7	Amazonas	—	—	—	
—	do	6-7	Bahia	—	8. 07	—	
206,300	—	7	Ceará	—	—	—	
30,800	—	7	Distrito Federal	—	—	—	
1,023,800	—	5-6	Goiás	—	—	—	
109,000	Jan.—July	8	Maranhão	—	—	—	
5,820,000	Jan.—July	8	Matto Grosso	—	—	—	
1,200,000	—	8	Mato Grosso das Geras	1,000\$	100 1/2	—	
173,850	—	6-8	Piauí	—	—	—	
730,600	Jan.—July	9	Pará	—	—	—	
7,881,200	—	5-7	Pernambuco	—	101 1/2	—	
8,150,000	—	6	Piauí	—	—	—	
8,000,000	Jan.—July	8	Rio de Janeiro	200\$—500\$	98 1/2	—	
27,800	—	8	Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	
3,265,222	Jan.—July	6	Rio Grande do Sul	1,000\$	98 1/2	—	
133,000	—	7	Santa Catharina	—	—	—	
1,153,000	Jan.—July	6-7	S. Paulo	1,000\$	93 1/2	—	
500,000	—	7	City of S. Paulo	—	—	—	
731,400	—	6-7	Sergipe	—	—	—	
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.							
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	
745,100\$	June—Dec.	5	Benf.	100\$	69 1/2	—	
6,192,699	do	5	Credito Real do Brasil	100	77 1/2—78 1/2	—	
7,150,100	do	5	do gold	100	81 1/2	81 1/2—82 1/2	
5,295,300	Apr.—Oct.	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100	81 1/2	81 1/2—82 1/2	
6,530,500	May—Nov.	6	Peclet	60	65 1/2—66 1/2	—	
DEBENTURES.							
Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	
RAILWAYS.							
1,500,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina	200\$	185 \$	—	
1,500,000	do	6½	Campos e Canudos	200	195 1/2	—	
1,024,600	Jan.—July	6½	Júlio de Faria e Piau	200	195	—	
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Leopoldina	200	189	—	
5,049,610	do	5-6	do gold	50	—	105 1/2	
290,000	Jan.—July	7	Manicá	100	90 1/2	90 1/2—100 1/2	
4,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Oeste de Minas	200	200	—	
3,000,000	do	7	Paulista	200	95	95 1/2—100 1/2	
1,600,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	S. Isidro do Rio Pardo	50	440	84 1/2—85 1/2	
1,677,100	Mar.—Sept.	6	Sorocabana	100	84 1/2	84 1/2—85 1/2	
1,811,600	Apr.—Oct.	6	do gold	50	455	—	
850,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	União Vençentina	200	—	—	
TRAMWAYS.							
439,886	Jan.—July	6	Carris Urbanos	500	190	—	
1,562,250	do	6	Nitro-é-hy gold	200	105 1/2	—	
327,000	Feb.—Aug.	6	Pernambuco	200	91 1/2	91 1/2—95	
250,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	—	—	
SHIPPING.							
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry	100	105 1/2	—	
225,000	Jan.—July	8½	Paulista	200	200	—	
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES.							
500,000	Feb.—Aug.	8½	Braúby	100	85 1/2	—	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Piuera	200	180	—	
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quixaná	200	192	—	
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco	200	180	—	
MILLS.							
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Beribey	200	—	—	
1,000,000	May—Nov.	7	Bom Fim	200	—	—	
763,200	do	7½	Brazil Industrial	200	193	193 000—	
300,000	Mar.—Nov.	7	Caricó	200	190	—	
2,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Central Industrial	200	190	—	
3,000,000	do	7	Pão Graude	200	195	—	
2,000,000	do	8	Petropolitana	200	200	—	
380,000	do	7	Rink	200	195	—	
530,000	June—Dec.	7	S. João de Alcântara	100	195	—	
250,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara	100	190	—	
MINES.							
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]	100	85 1/2	—	
319,820	do	8½	Cañelaria [chuch]	200	210	—	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Conselheiros Espírito, gold	200	280	—	
100,000	Jan.—July	6	Elevador e Fábr. de Chumbo	100	92 1/2	92 1/2—100	
303,000	do	6	Doca de Peixes	200	195	—	
1,500,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Estacionamento, L. & C.	200	195	—	
1,500,000	do	7	Malhorada U. de Nictch	200	195	—	
100,000	May—Nov.	8	Melhoramento U. de Nictch	200	200	—	
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Óleos de Villa Nova	200	200	—	
431,700	Apr.—Oct.	8	União Telephonica	100	70 1/2	—	
INSURANCE.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,173	Allianca	\$200—Jan. 89	208	185 000	—
725,000	200,000	234,100	América Fluminense	100—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,504	Atibaia	100—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	7,950	Bonança	100—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,000	Confiança	20—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
4,000,000	200,000	200,000	Concordia	20—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
8,000,000	5,000,000	283,000	Fidelidade	22—Jan.—Jan. 89	125	105 000	—
2,500,000	250,000	104,508	General	100—Jan. 89	140	120 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	56,649	Indemnizadora	4—Jan. 89	21	200 000	200 000—205 000
2,000,000	200,000	—	Intendência	20—Jan. 89	152	152 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	18,489	Interciade	10—Jan. 89	100	—	—
4,000,000	200,000	19,120	Leste Fluminense	10—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,000	Leste Paranaense	20—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,000	Previdente	2—Jan. 89	44 000	—	26 000
2,000,000	200,000	9,647	Prudêncial	2—Jan. 89	20	17 000	19 000
1,000,000	100,000	10,437	União Com. dos Varejistas	3—Jan. 89	20	14 000	14 000
2,000,000	200,000	6,932	Vigilância	1—Jan. 89	10	9 500	—
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
3,000,000\$	200,000\$	3,000,000\$	Associação Commercial	8 ½—Jan. 89	34	200\$	120 \$/000—
1,000,000	100,000	300,000	Caranguejo Fluminense	10 ½—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	300,000	Comércio e Lavoura	3—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
1,000,000	100,000	300,000	Conselho	200	190 000	—	
10,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	Dicas. D. Pedro I	3—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Elevador e Fábr. de Chumbo	10—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,000	Gloria Market	1—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,000,000	Indústria e Vida de Macau	10—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	1,000,000	Indústria do Oceano	10—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	2,000,000	Industrial Phone (Kiosques)	2—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	2,000,000	Lavora, Fábr. e Comércio	2—Jan. 89	200	190 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	2,000,000	Melloramento U. de Nuth	2—Jan. 89	200	190 000	

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Reserve Fund..... £450,000 ..

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" 29	La Plata	Santos [only]

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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1883) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the general satisfaction with which their policy and management have been received, and in advising their patrons to continue deviation wherever from they will be made. The Rio News is fully informed and rendered fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy and enterprises and interests, less bearing upon any and all enterprises and interests in the United States. In this connection it will treat every question frankly, and to the point. The editors will hold themselves personally responsible in its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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